John McDowell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1608.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1797. [VOLUME XII

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

For sale by the Subscriber,
No. 89, South Third street,
A few casks of high proof Brandy
60 Tierces fresh Rice
40 Boxes of Chocolate
A large quantity of assorted window glass, and
200 pieces sail cloth, No. 1 to 8
Ravens Duck, Mace and Gum Senegal.
Samuel Breck, Jun.

N. B. An excellent Compting House to let on Ross's wharf.
November 2 6teod

REMOVAL.

Maurice Moynihan,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store of China, Glass, Queens Ware, and Dry Goods, from No. 81 North Second, to No. 71 North Seventh Street, north east corner of Cherry Alley, where he solicits the favor of his former customers.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.
November 2. dtf

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27—dtf

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Samuel Pleasants & Sons,
No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

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St. Croix Sugar & Rum,
For Sale by
JOHN NIXON & Co.
Oct. 26. d2w.

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.
Oct. 27. 6

Now Landing,
At SIMS' Wharf, from on board the ship *Commerce*, captain CHAMBERLAIN, from *Port au-Prince*,
35 hogsheads of SUGAR
84 do. MOLASSES
4 tierces do.
FOR SALE, BY
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
Oct. 27. §

The Subscribers have for Sale,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS—viz.

India Calicos	Cordage
Baftas	Mould Candles } in small
Sutty Romals	White Soap } boxes
Blue and red do.	East India Sugar
Hummums	Heavy black Pepper
Mulmuls	Holland Gin, in pipes
Do. Handkerchiefs	Red & white Port Wine
Sprigged and flowered fine Muslins	Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Book Muslins	Sherry
Bed Covers, of printed Muslin	Claret, in cases
India Persians	Taunton Ale
Dorcas	English Porter
Black Taffetics	42 qr. casks Gun Powder
Chinese Sewing Silks	A wrought iron Book Case
East India Hemp	

Philips, Cramond, & Co.
November 1. §6t

TO BE SOLD,
And immediate possession given,

A Convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.

ALLEN M'LANE.
Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers in town and country, that their stores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the present appearance of the prevailing disorder have reason to hope, their friends may shortly come to the city with perfect safety. By several late arrivals, numbers have received fresh supplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co.	*P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co.	*Sitgreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith,	*George Dobson,*
Wiltberger and Smith,	*Thomas Ryerson,*
Alex Bitsland and Co.	*T. R. Hardenberg.*
Jacob Sperry and Co.	*John Smith and Co.*
Owen & Jona. Jones,	*Thomas Orr,*
Keppele & Zantzinger,	*William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger,	*Thomas Armat & Son.*
John Fries,	*J. Miller, jun. and Co.*
Benjamin & J. Johnson.	

Oct. 14

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on lease for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

For Baltimore,

THE BRIG
Betsey & Peggy,
John Strain, *Master,*

A VERY fast sailing vessel, with good accommodations for Passengers—Now lying at the wharf next below Market-street. She has about half her cargo on board, and will be ready to depart in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to
Samuel & Miers Fisher.
11 mo 2. d3t

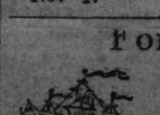
Port and Madeira Wine,
Now Landing,
By ship Edward, from Madeira, and Betsey and Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogsheads,
For sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Ship
AMITY,

Four thousand barrels burthen, in excellent order—ready to take in a cargo—about three years old.

LIKEWISE,
The Schooner INDUSTRY,
Burthen 800 barrels, ready also to receive a cargo—and a quantity of
Jamaica Rum and Sugars,
Just landed from the above vessels at South street wharf.
Nov 1. eo1m.

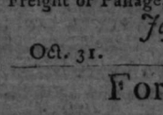
For London,



THE SHIP
WILLIAM PENN,
James Josiah, *Master,*

WILL sail with all convenient expedition.——For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain, or to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
Oct. 31. §

For Charter,



THE SHIP
John Bulkley,
Samuel Volans, *Master.*

THIS vessel is built of live oak and cedar, of about 3000 barrels burthen, and ready to receive on board a cargo.

Jesse & Robert Waln.
Oct. 31. §

For SAVANNAH,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP
Swift Packet,
Patrick Gribbin, *Master.*

NOW lying at Smith's wharf, above Race-street. Is handsomely accommodated for passengers, and will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, or at No. 95, South Front-street, or of the subscribers,
N. & J. Frazier.
Oct. 28. dtf

For St. Thomas's,

THE DANISH BRIG
Prince Frederick,
Francis Geolfi, *Master.*

WILL sail with all convenient speed, having the greater part of her cargo ready to go on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain, or to *JOSEPH SIMS.*
Oct. 28. §6t

For London,

THE SHIP
JEAN,
Daniel M'Pherson, *Master.*

TO sail with all convenient speed—a considerable part of her cargo being already engaged.

For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to
Ross & Simson.
Oct. 27. 6

For Freight or Charter,

The Danish Brig
Abel Catherina,
Burthen about 160 tons.

THIS vessel is now ready to receive on board a cargo, and may be dispatched to any port in Europe or the Mediterranean in eight days.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to the subscriber.
JAMES YARD.
Oct. 19. d1ct

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG
SUKEY,
Isaac Vredenburg, Master;

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms please to apply the Captain on board, or
John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-street.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 bushels of Timothy Seed
150 cases of Claret, first quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.
Sept. 29. dtf

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Master,
One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,
And for Sale by
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are also for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,
Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks 80 cwt. Cork, for sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
July 21. §

NOTICE.

The holders of certificates of a loan to the exiled citizens of the State of South Carolina and Georgia, under an act of Congress 23d July, 1781, are informed, that by lodging the same with George Simpson, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, they will be enabled to receive payment of principal and interest, as soon as the certificates can be forwarded to Charleston for settlement, and orders received for their discharge.
November 1. 6t

Young Ladies' Academy
OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the said Academy will be open on Monday, the sixth of Nov. inst. for the reception of pupils.
JOHN POOR, Principal.

N. B. A school for boys will be opened on the evening of said day.
Oct. 31, d6t.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24th, 1797.

ALL persons desirous to contract to furnish Rations and Quarter Master's Stores, during the year 1798, for the troops in Philadelphia, Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island, Carlisle and Reading, or any of them, are desired to deliver their proposals, under a sealed cover, on or before the 20th November next, to
TENCH FRANCIS, *Purveyor.*
The Rations to consist of
1 pound Flour or Bread
1 pound Beef, or 3 4 of a pound of Pork
½ gill Rum, Brandy or Whiskey
1 lb. Candles
2 lb. Soap
2 quarts Vinegar
1 quart Salt
} To every hundred rations
&ffr1gthN

From Marseilles.

THE CARGO
Of the Swedish barque Gustavis Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers
BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogsheads
Ditto, in cases
Frontignac Wine, in cases of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigreafe
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madrafs
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Ostrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in sorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.
September 27. eotf

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy	Entitled to Drawback.
Irish market claret in cases	
Medoc wine, in do.	
Sauterne, do. do.	

Thomas Murgatroyd.
WHO HAS FOR SALE.
Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.
Aug. 24. tut&stf.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with Reel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorised to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection at Germantown, 12th Sept. 1797. } d1m

Clocks and Watches,
Of every description, opening for Sale, by
EPHRAIM CLARK,
At his New Shop, Corner of
MARKET and FRONT STREETS.
—ALSO—
An extensive and general assortment of
Tools, Files, and Materials.
—CONSISTING OF—
Clock Movements and Clock Dials, eight day and thirty hours cast brass, forged work and Pinions, Bells and Hands, Cat Gut, screw and draw Plates, Turkey Stones, Pumice, Emery and Rotten Stone, Springs and Glasses, Chains, Keys, Seals &c. &c. Spring and standing Clocks.
Oct. 27. eotf

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
Oct. 27. §

Samuel & Miers Fisher,
ARE NOW OPENING,
At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.
They have also for Sale,
Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.
Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.
10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Office is again opened at the corner of Walnut and Second streets, where applications are received as usual. eo3t Oct 28.

TO BE LET—At a moderate Rent,
The principal part of a HOUSE,
WITHIN a short distance of the Coffee-house, which has been occupied for the last four months, consisting of a good dining room and parlour, two bed rooms and a dressing room, two garrets, kitchen, wood vault and cellar, all in excellent order, fit for the immediate reception of a small family. None need apply but those who are respectable and regular. Inquire at the office of this Gazette.
Oct. 24. dtf

Wants a Place, as a WET NURSE,

A YOUNG Woman, who can be well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.
October 31. 1w

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPFER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

Boston, Sept 30, 1797. O 4—2aw6w

Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willett and O'Connor, Norfolk: Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Tunis and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797.
Present John Hall, Sec'ry. } of land office
Francis Johnston, R. G. }
Dan. Brodhead, S. G. }
Nicholas Bettinger, *Versus* Samuel Cunningham.

In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to attend the board on the first Monday in November next, to shew cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.

(A true Copy.)
JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.
Aug. 15. *12w8w.

At a Federal Blast Furnace,
In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.
SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR superiority consists in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers cast in sand, or clay moulds. These patent rollers are cast in iron moulds, previously heated, and will be found to be more dense, solid and durable than any rollers heretofore used. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immedaitely fit for use, and from their accuracy, run with less friction, and require less water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Messrs. Thatcher and Hayward.
Boston, Aug. 31. Sept. 19.——§6t.

This Day is Published,
BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Constitutions
Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.
By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.
Dedicated to the People of the United States.
N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.
February 6 tuthf

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-Street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various qualities & prices.

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzy do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Meharagonge	Patna Hhkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various colours
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.

☞ In the course of a few days, the PIECE GOODS, composing the cargo of the ship Ganges, will be exposed for sale at that large commodious store, the northwest corner of Market and Fourth streets, where a bale of every species of Goods will be open. d Oct. 31.

LANDING,
From on board the ship Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,
60 tons of the best clean Russia HEMP
60 casks of bottled BROWN STOUT.
For Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street.
Willings & Francis.
Oct. 31. d

Just arrived,
From Port-au-Prince, and for Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street,
612 hogsheads, 82 tierces, 523 barrels, 646 bags } Prime Coffee
Willings & Francis.
Oct. 28. §

Mordecai Lewis,
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Store, No. 25, Great Dock-street,
250 bales of Bengal Goods
Containing Baftas
Cossas
Gurrahs
Moragugungees
Tookery
Check and Stripes
Bandana Handkerchiefs
Mamoody
Calicoes
11 boxes Irish Linens
1 do. Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
20 canisters Java Sugar
78 bags black Pepper
126 do. East India Ginger
100 casks roll Brimstone
70 pipes Madeira Wine
57 casks Gin
A quantity of sheathing Copper and Nails.
October 30. 3aw3w

Wharton and Lewis,
HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Store and Insurance Office for shipping, No. 115, South Front-street,
Jamaica Rum, 4th proof, } entitled to
Alicant Brandy, 1st & 2d proof } drawback.
Madeira Wine, and
A few hogsheads of Juniper Berries.
October 31. eotf

POYNTELL's
Paper Hangings Manufactory,
No. 70, Chesnut-street,
Where he has for Sale,

A VERY extensive stock, of every colour, and of the most approved patterns, suitable for every part of a house, with great variety of borders to suit.

—ALSO—
A handsome assortment of the most fashionable Silver Grounds London and Paris Papers, and very best plain Green and plain Blue,
With Pannel Papers and a rich variety of Borders.
November 1. eo6t

TENERIFFE WINE.

LANDING at Walnut-street wharf, TENERIFFE WINE, of excellent quality, in pipes and half pipes, for sale by *JAMES YARD.*
Oct. 10. eo8t

City Commissioners Office,
August 29, 1797.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May last.

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the 1st of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Chesnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fish Houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.

The cellar under the City-Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll-gates.)
Aug. 3 3tawim.

Imported in the latest arrivals from Amsterdam and Hamburg, and for sale by
B. & J. BOHLEN,
A large assortment of fine French Cambrics,

Platillas	Russia and Dutch sail cloth
Brittannias	Writing, post, and printing paper
Rouanes	
Brown Holland	Dutch calf skins
Checks and stripes	Prime madder
Ticklenburgs	Shell'd Barley
Oznaburgs	Looking glasses
White sheetings	Hollow glass ware
Diaper	Slates
Brown rolls	Coffee mills
Umbrellas	Brass kettles
Hair ribbons	Scythes and straw knives
Black and white laces	Toys assorted in boxes
Best Holland Gin in pipes	
London particular Madeira Wine	

July 24. m&thtf

UNITED STATES, } *ss.*
Pennsylvania District, }

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to *PUBLIC SALE*, at the Custom-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock at noon,

2 hampers of Earthen Ware
1 box of Indigo
1 box of Merchandize
1 half barrel do.
10 bags of Coffee
1 barrel of Salt Petre
2 barrels } of Linens
1 keg }
1 trunk }
1 barrel of Sugar
1 bag of Pepper, and
Part of 3 bags of Sugar

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshal.

Marshal's Office, }
2d November, 1797. } dtS

UNITED STATES, } *ss.*
Pennsylvania District, }

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to *PUBLIC SALE*, at the Custom-house in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock, at noon,

354 Silver Watches
30 gold Watches
500 Watch Keys

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshal.

Marshal's Office, }
2d November, 1797. } dtS

To be Sold at Public Auction,

On Saturday evening, Nov. 4, '97, at 8 o'clock, at the Merchants' Coffee-house,

	dols.	cts.
1 Note drawn by James Greenleaf in favour of and endorsed by Edward Fox, dated 9th August, 1796, due 11th October last,	1,300	
3 do. drawn by said James Greenleaf in favor of and endorsed by Edward Fox dated 5th August, 1796, at 4 months date, 1 payment dols. 2681 15, 1681 14, and 2681 14, amount together	8043	41
3 do. do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in eight months, payments, dols. 2693 75 each, amount together	8081	25
3 do. do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in 12 months' payments, dols. 2693 75 each, amount together	8,081	25
	25505	91
1 draft drawn by Robert Morris on John Nicholson, dated 28th May, 1796, at 12 months	5000	
1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at two years	5000	
1 do. drawn by John Nicholson, on Robert Morris, dated 28th May, 1796, at 3 years	5000	
1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at 4 years	5000	
	20,000	
The said drafts are secured by shares in the North America Land Company and endorsed by James Greenleaf		
1 Note dated Boston, 18th May, 1795, drawn by Thomas Dawes, jun. in favor of Thomas Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1798, endorsed by Daniel Greenleaf, Henry Newman and James Greenleaf	2250	
1 do. dated Boston, 18th Nov. 1995, drawn by Daniel Greenleaf, in favour of Thomas Dawes, jun. payable 1st Jan. 1798, endorsed by Thomas Greenleaf, Henry Newman, and James Greenleaf	6500	
3 Notes, dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn by Benjamin Haskell, in favour of James Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1799, endorsed by said James Greenleaf and Nahum Fay, dols. 5500 1500—1000	8000	
3 do. dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable 1st Jan. 1800, one payment, dols. 6200, 5000, 4000	15200	

One bond, Zachariah Cox to James Greenleaf, and assigned by him, dated the 21st March, 1795, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the conveyance of 25000 acres of Land, near the town of Frederica in Glyn county and state of Georgia, the said bond full due.

John Connelly, auctioneer.

Oct. 28.

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Monday, the 13th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling plantation of ALEXANDER PORTER, Esq. deceased, in the Hundred and County of New-Castle,

All the Stock of the said Farm,

Consisting of horses fit for draught or saddle, colts, fat cattle, milch cows, calves, several pairs of large and valuable oxen. Sheep and hogs (all the horned cattle and sheep, being of a very large and fine breed) and also carts, harrows, ploughs, and other farming utensils, together with a variety of household furniture.

The conditions of Sale will be made known, at the time and place aforesaid.

Mary Porter, Admrx.

New Castle Hundred, State of } Delaware, Oct. 20, 1797. }

☞ All persons indebted to the estate of the said Alexander Porter, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands against the same, to produce them duly authenticated, for settlement.

Oct. 30. dtS

☞ University of Pennsylvania,

October 27, 1797.

THE different Schools of the University will be opened on Monday, the 6th of November; of which, all who are concerned, are requested to take notice.

By order of the Faculty.
WM. ROGERS, *Secretary.*

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum

Coffee
Madeira and Teneriffe Wine
For Sale by
James Yard,
No. —, South Fourth-street.

Oct. 6: d3w

Wanted, a Wet Nurse.

A Healthy Woman, with a good breast of Milk, and satisfactory recommendations, will hear of an agreeable situation, by applying at the office of this Gazette.

Nov. 2, 1797. d6.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, *NOVEMBER* 3.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21st, 1797.

DR. WILLIAM CURRIE.

(Concluded from Yesterday's Gazette.)

SIR,

You appear to derive considerable strength to the *assertions* you so confidently make as to the importation of the infection in the wearing apparel and bedding of the Arethusa's crew; by repeating *another assertion*, that it was impossible for the stench emitted from the snow to cause the disease, as there is no instance of diseases arising from vegetable putrefaction, becoming contagious.—Not being a medical man, I will not pretend to assert with equal confidence the contrary; all that I can say is, that some of *those who have been your preceptors in medicine entertain the very opinion* you oppose—I must refer the enquiring reader to Dr. Cleghorn, Dr. Clarke, and many other respectable authorities in medicine, who I am informed are frequently quoted in support of the opinion, that *fevers arising from animal effluvia and vegetable putrefaction, are equally contagious*. In a point, about which the faculty are divided, *modesty* ought certainly to have taught a young author, to use less harsh expressions than those you have applied to the physicians who are opposed to your opinion. Thus to say, "they betray the most unpardonable remissness in their researches into the *nature* and *history* of *diseases*; or *wilfully shut* their eyes against evidence that *would enforce conviction in every mind not actuated by some malignant motive*; *that they are unacquainted with medical history, and unqualified to discern the connection between cause and effect*"; is a stile of language illy suited to the character of a calm reasoner; unwarranted by the common rules of politeness, and the practice of the HIGHEST AUTHORITIES IN MEDICINE: for we see by the extract given from the works of the GREAT CULLEN, in one of your letters to me; he says, very modestly, "*It has now been rendered probable*," &c. Your attempt to *cram down* your opinion, by thus stigmatising every one who does not agree with you, defeats your intention; for notwithstanding your indelicate expressions, physicians and others who think for themselves, will still retain their own sentiments.

In my address to Dr. Mease, I did not consider it of as much consequence to determine whether the stench from the snow Navigation proceeded from animal or vegetable putrefaction on board, as to ascertain that it was the unhappy cause of the malignant fever that appeared among those first exposed to it; yet I then believed and am now fully convinced that this stench proceeded from vegetable putrefaction alone, having seen a list of the cargo consisting, besides other merchandize, of a great variety of vegetable substances, some of them said to be shipped in bad order, and after being on board more than four months in a very tight vessel, occasioned an intolerable stench whilst this cargo discharging: Whether or not our late calamity could have been prevented by a timely removal of this vessel after the stench was perceived, I will not determine; but a proposal of this kind, would from your own principles, have been treated by you, and perhaps by many others with contempt, and the authors of it stigmatized as being unqualified to discern the connection between cause and effect, or as having wilfully shut their eyes against evidence that would enforce conviction in every mind not *actuated by some malignant motive*—or at least they would have been charged with having excited false alarms in order to terrify the inhabitants of this city. It may be proper for me here to remark that although I have mentioned this stench as the cause of the fever, yet I do not consider this circumstance as in every instance necessary to prove the existence, though in the present case it may serve to evince the uncommon degree of activity, of the noxious cause that produced it; for it is well known that malignant fevers have been generated by the effluvia from vegetable putrefaction when little or perhaps no stench was perceived from them at all.

In order to give weight to your opinion, or *rather* to be *consistent with your assertion*, that the disease was imported by the ship Arethusa; you published a list of persons who were affected therewith "*from the 25th July*," and commence it with the "*pilot of the Arethusa*. But had you been free from prejudice, and really actuated by that "*powerful desire*" to ascertain the origin of the disease, which you say you are possessed of, you would have included in the list the names of those persons who were affected by the fever, *before the arrival of the Arethusa*, either from your own practice, or that of the physicians from whom you collected the above mentioned list. I am informed that several physicians have declared, that they had cases of the disease before the 25th July; I hope they will come to light, as they will tend more than any other argument to prove, that the disease did not spring from the "infected bedding and clothes on board the Arethusa." A candid investigator into the history of the fever, will not be contented with the agreement in your account of the origin of the disease, and of the first person taken sick from on board the suspected vessel, but will inquire into the records of the health of the city *before the period of her arrival*, and if he finds the same disease to have then prevailed; he will acquit the ship and look nearer home for the origin of the calamity.

If any stronger proof could be required that the disease was not imported from the West-Indies, I would adduce the declaration of Dr. EDWARD STEVENS, late of St. Croix, and now one of the consulting physicians of the port, who, having witnessed this fever, in all its stages, degrees and species, in the city hospital, has, it is said, declared *that it is materially different from the yellow fever of the West-Indies*: this information was published on the 18th September, and has, I believe, never been contradicted. To do away the weight of this important argument, it will be said that a different climate may so alter and modify the disease, as to present different appearances here, from those exhibited in the West-Indies: but this is a mere subterfuge; for it is this very resemblance which the fever bore to the West-India fever that was said to prove the importation of our epidemic. To reconcile therefore the opposite opinions of some of the Philadelphia physicians, and Dr. Stevens, it must be observed, that the former speak from the descriptions of books; the latter from PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, derived from a lengthy residence in the West-Indies, and an extensive practice among the fever in question. It only requires COMMON SENSE to determine which authority is most worthy of reliance.

Thus then I have analyzed all your alarming stories, of *infected bedding*, *infected sails*, and *infected clothes*; and I have proved that they amount to NOTHING! Supposing it a fact, what remains to be proved, that the two men who died on the 4th June, on board the Arethusa, on her passage from Kingston to Havanna, died of the yellow fever: No man who is unprejudiced, and will attentively consider what I have stated, can suppose it consistent *with reason* or the *nature of things*, that the above articles, after being in constant use, and no doubt frequently washed, or certainly wet with rain, and aired on the passage, on board a clean ship arriving in ballast and open hatches, could have retained the infection in such a state of activity as to give the yellow fever, *at the end of fifty days*, to the pilot, or to the crew of a vessel whose decks they passed over on their way ashore, and that these persons so infected should not infect any others who were exposed to the contagion from attending them; at the same time that these sailors and their clothes, supposed to be thus highly charged with infection, did not give the same disease they gave to some people in the *open air*, to others *with whom they lodged*.

It is true, by *dinning our ears at the moment of alarm*, with the *accounts of deaths on board a suspected ship*, you did for a short time gain your point with many under the influence of strong prejudices; but they will now see how little danger existed from those deaths, by reason of the distance of time at which they occurred before the arrival of the vessel, a circumstance which you carefully concealed, knowing well how greatly it would tend to diminish the confidence in your opinion of her having thus imported the fever. In fine, your attempt to trace the fever to the ship Arethusa, is *unsupported by a single unequivocal fact; but, on the contrary*, your opinion is proved to be *unfounded by the very fact brought forward in its support*. Your own "BELIEF," your own "CERTAINTY,"—ERRONEOUS ASSERTIONS, SUPPOSITIONS, and AMBIGUOUS FACTS, are all you have to offer in its support; and they will carry no further weight with them than prejudice will effect. With the candid reasoner they will pass for nothing.

I shall now proceed to detail as concisely as possible, the facts to prove the *origin of the late epidemic*, from the SNOW NAVIGATION, from Marseilles.

This vessel arrived perfectly healthy on or about the 24th July, after a passage of eighty days from land to land, and I was told more than 100 days from Marseilles. Her cargo consisted of a vast variety of perishable articles of both *vegetable* and *animal* natures. Some brandy and *red wine* were also on board. I have authority to state, that the cargo was received on board, in very bad order, and during rainy weather. This authority is from two mercantile men now in this city, who were in Marseilles at the time, and who mentioned the circumstance the moment they were informed of the snow having been suspected of introducing the disease. The cargo had nearly been *five months* in the hold when she arrived in this port. I have also authority to state, from a gentleman to whom the captain made the declaration, that he *never had pumped his vessel during the whole passage*; to use his own expression he said "the pumps might as well have been below." The effect which this would have in creating a heat in the hold, and a putrefaction of perishable materials, previously in a state favorable to that process, must be evident; and so careful are some masters of vessels, to prevent this effect of a tight ship upon cargoes liable to heat, that they frequently pour water in their pumps, and then pump it out again. The snow began to discharge her cargo on or about the 27th July, when a very offensive smell was frequently perceived to issue from the hold. Several of the crew were soon after taken sick; one of them was removed by the health officer to the hospital, State-Island, where he died. His disease was not the *scurvy* as stated by the captain of the snow; for Dr. S. Duffield, consulting physician of the port, who attended the crew, informed me he laboured under an inflammatory fever, with a pain across his breast and shoulders; and it is probable that the *bleeding* at the *mouth*, which afterwards came on (and which is a well-known symptom of the late epidemic) gave rise to the opinion of the man's disease being the scurvy. Mr. Latimer's business in the flour line frequently obliged him to be on the wharf, within the sphere of the extent of the offensive smell from the snow. His servant man was seen on the wharf on the 29th July, though you say he was taken sick on the 27th. The disease quickly spread to the whole neighbourhood; and particularly affected those persons in the range of stores, counting houses and sail-lofts, opposite to the Snow, covering a space of nearly 300 feet, from Starr and Pritchetts to Pine-street, in *all of which* there were more or less sick. About the centre of this space the Snow lay, and the east winds which prevailed at the time, set directly from the Snow to the houses opposite. This fact is, I believe, unparallelled in the history of the introduction of a fever in this country, and clearly proves the source of the late epidemic. Mr. Tittermary, whose counting-house was near the bow of the Snow, assured me, the exhalation from her was so offensive he could scarcely bear it; and I was informed of it by many others: it even extended as far as the lower side of Pine-street wharf. So sickly were the crew of the Snow, that when she was requested by capt. Young, the harbour master, on the 5th August, to remove, one of the officers replied, he could not, from the weak state of the people, without some other assistance. They were seen continually resorting to the bow of the vessel in a weak and sickly state, and they hung a mat over or near the anchor stock to hide the offensive sight from public view. Mr. Lewis who, as mentioned above, was out of town when the Arethusa arrived, complained much of this stench, and was taken sick on the 1st August. Three men who discharged a cargo from a shallop, on the south side of Mr. Latimer's wharf, and two others in a flat at Pine-street, all within the extent of the smell, were seized with the fever after they left the city, which it is said proved fatal to all of them. Even after the removal of the snow to Southwark, the people continued sickly for some time.

The captain of the snow, upon my first publication concerning the stench emitted from her, acknowledged the fact of the offensive smell, but said it proceeded from five or six dead dogs which lay putrifying in the vicinity of the dock; yet he and one of his witnesses are at variance as to their situation: in fact, no person can be produced who will assert that he saw them in either of those docks, and the facts which I have stated could be proved by a sufficient number of respectable witnesses: indeed, that such a nuisance should be suffered to remain in this neighbourhood for several days together, would be a reproach to those who reside there or frequent it: this cause, therefore, could not have produced the *extensive, permanent* stench that was perceived: nor did it proceed from the bilge-water—an idea introduced into several of your letters, which I believe to be your own, as I have never heard it mentioned by any other person. I have lately seen Mr. B. Ashmead, and he confirms what he had mentioned to myself and others, respecting the stench from the snow Navigation. Mr. Benners, who was employed as weigh-master of this vessel's cargo, and who also complained of this stench, soon after took the prevailing disorder, of which he died—a circumstance I did not mention before.

In your letter to me you say that "the stench from the snow could not have produced the fever; because the exhalation from vegetable matters in a state of putrefaction, is laid down by the great Cullen as the cause of intermitting and remitting fevers, and are never *contagious*." The opinion of Dr. Cullen, however respectable, is not infallible; and is opposed by the authorities mentioned by Dr. Rush, to prove that vegetable as well as animal effluvia will produce contagious fevers. I may also mention, that, notwithstanding the opinion I have given above, it is possible there might have been a combination of both in the cargo of the snow Navigation. I am at a loss to conceive in what respects the essential component parts of vegetable and animal putrefaction differ, that they should produce different kinds of fever.—Will the analysis of the two effluvia into their ultimate principles account for their different effects upon the human constitution? I should be glad of an answer to this query. I conceive that the point can only be determined by the "*past experience*" of practical physicians; and this is directly in favour of the idea (notwithstanding the *opinion* of Dr. Cullen) that *diseases from one source of effluvia are equally contagious as from the other*. To those who wish facts in proof, I must refer to the publication of Dr. Rush on the fever of 1793 and 1794.

As a proof that the heat and stench of the hold of a vessel will produce the yellow fever, I will mention the following case, already given to the public. In the year 1793, a French East-India ship was brought into the island of Barbadoes by the British letter of marque Pilgrim. The whole island and the crews of both ships were healthy, until the hold of the Indiaman was opened, when an intolerable stench arose, and was found to be occasioned by some bags of pepper, lying near the pump having rotted. Every one of the white men belonging to the ships crew were seized with the yellow fever which was very mortal; and it even affected some of the blacks. From the ship it soon spread thro' Bridgetown, with unusual malignity, and swept off several Americans there at the time. This one proof is sufficient to shew that *vegetable putrefaction is capable of producing a contagious disease*: Notwithstanding your positive assertion to the contrary, and the contemptuous manner in which you speak of those who differ from you in opinion.

I shall now conclude by proposing such means as will tend to guard our sea ports from the introduction of future malignant fevers.

And first, I would remark, that it is not merely the *yellow fever* from the West-Indies that we are to fear. We now know that *yellowness* is by no means characteristic of the fever so called, and is merely an accidental symptom, occurring as often in the true plague, and in all other malignant fevers, which may be as readily imported by infected goods from Europe, as fevers from the West-Indies. As vessels from Marseilles in the summer, frequently have long passages from 80 to 100 days: as the cargoes bro't from thence and the neighbouring ports in the streights, are very liable to be damaged from the causes that operated in the case of the snow Navigation, and will consequently emit a similar offensive smell, and as this cannot be discovered by any health officer, unless by discharging the cargo, I would have every vessel from these ports to unload, especially in the summer, at the Hospital, State Island; where store-houses, wharves and piers should be built for the purpose of accommodating the ships and storing the goods. The articles damaged, or supposed infected, might then be opened and aired, and the wine or other liquors on board sent up to the city. Vessels from the West Indies, on board of which any deaths had happened, or having short passages from sickly ports, to perform a quarantine proportioned to the length of time since the death, or of the voyage: an *indiscriminate* quarantine as observed by our shipping, is certainly neither just nor necessary. During the performance of quarantine by any ship, a person ought to be appointed to stay on board, or a guard boat stationed nigh her, to prevent any communication by water with the friends of those on board from the city, or the Jersey shore This guard boat should supply them with provision, and the officer stationed in her should be able to superintend the fumigation of the infected vessel.

As a preventive for the generation of foul air, and the damages which perishable cargoes are liable to suffer from heated air in the holds of ships, I am of opinion that machines for the ventilation of vessels are of great consequence. Wind sails, tho' useful in empty ships, or those in ballast, crowded with people, cannot act at sea in storms, especially when the hold is full, nor in port in calm weather. Machines that would afford by the motion of the ship at sea, a constant renewal of the air in the hold, or that when in port, would require but little manual labour to work them, would apply the most effectual means of preventing the introduction of malignant pestilential fevers into our commercial cities, whether those fevers were of foreign production, or of domestic origin from imported materials. I am not insensible of the delicate situation I am now placed in, when the bare mention of my own invention, may be considered as proceeding solely from a regard to my own interest; and on the other hand my total silence on this occasion might be considered as a desertion of my own discovery made on the principle here recommended. Relying chiefly on the reports of several masters of vessels who have witnessed the operation at sea of the machine which I have invented, and which had been constructed in their vessels, I am led to believe that it will eventually produce the salutary effects which I have mentioned above, especially in ships of the usual size employed in the West-India or European trade, yet in ships of about four hundred tons burthen, or upwards, their motion at sea being much less than in smaller ships the operation of the machine will be proportionably lessened; and I am told that in such ships of which the number is small, owned in this port, it will be necessary that the number and size of the machines for ventilation should be proportioned to that of the ship wherein they are constructed; and that this may be done without much inconvenience, in the form which I now make use of; yet even in this case, it might be proper, especially in calm weather at sea, that ventilation should be effected by a little manual labour occasionally applied to work one or more of those machines, which might be accomplished in less time and with one half the labour that is necessary in any other mode of ventilating the hold of loaded ships that I have yet heard of; as a proof of this assertion, several masters of ships have informed me, that by ordering hands to work those machines only about two hours in a day, they found that flour, or other provisions might be preserved from all damage in the hold of a ship for several months in the West-Indies, and several gentlemen in this city have also witnessed the effect produced by this machine when worked in this way, in expelling the foul air from the cabin, state rooms, and the hold of the ship, and that too where the heat as well as the stench was scarce tolerable, to those who had not been accustomed to it: yet after all that I have said, if any better mode of obtaining this great desideratum can be devised, let it be adopted; and notwithstanding in your first letter to me, you attempted to ridicule my discovery, and ungenerously to insinuate, that I began to write, merely to puff off my own invention, yet all I shall say in reply, is, that every invention calculated to lessen human misery, however it may excite the envy or ridicule of some, will afford pleasure to every benevolent mind. When the plague, yellow fever or any other contagious disease arrives in a vessel, and the goods and sick persons are landed below, I would have the hospital well guarded by persons appointed for the express purpose to cut off the communication from those imprudent persons, who might wish to visit their sick friends, or from the attempts of thieves during the time the goods were exposed to the air. The hospital should be walled in, and gate keepers appointed to live in small houses at the gates for the purpose of admitting proper persons and preventing or of giving timely notice of the intrusion of strangers.

While however care is taken to prevent disorders from abroad, let us not forget that danger attends us at home. Popular prejudice, (which it must be granted is very natural) has hitherto induced most of us in America to ascribe all our epidemics in sea port towns to importation from the West-Indies; while the same natural prejudice leads the people there to deny strenuously the charge of their occasional epidemics originating among them; but to ascribe them uniformly to *slave ships*. But malignant diseases occur too frequently in our country, and at too great a distance from sea ports to permit us to impute them always to foreign infection. They can originate in *any place and in any climate, provided the causes capable of producing them exist*. The physicians of Baltimore and Norfolk have ascribed the diseases which have lately afflicted those places to the exhalations of the place; and as it is known that the yellow fever has ge-

nerally commenced its fatal attacks in the vicinity of wharves, it is probable that in addition to the cauſes already mentioned, a prediſpoſition to take this diſeaſe may be induced by breathing an atmoſphere loaded with vegetable and animal putrefaction exhaling from the holds of ſeveral veſſels that may happen to unload near each other. If the principle of inflammability in the human conſtitution produced by this cauſe, ſhould not be ſufficient to give riſe to a yellow fever, it might be kindled into a flame by the ſparks from vegetable putrefaction, the articles of which might be landed on the wharves, from the rubbiſh of their cargoes, or from the filth among their ballaſt. Hence theſe cauſes of diſeaſe may be removed, by firſt expelling the foul air from the holds of the ſhips, or removing its offenſive contents as ſoon as diſcharged; or obliging the captain to throw them out below the city, or upon Windmill Iſland: and if all our docks were filled up, and the wharves extended to low water mark, much exhalation would be prevented, and the health of thoſe nigh them amended.

An opinion has gone forth, that if it be eſtabliſhed that the yellow fever can originate among ourſelves, the reputation of the country will be injured; and with this popular idea you have concluded your laſt letter to me; but I hope our citizens will be convinced, that their true intereſt conſiſts in believing "THAT OUR PUBLIC HEALTH DEPENDS UPON OURSELVES." To deſtroy this belief, "is to do an ESSENTIAL INJURY TO ALL POPULOUS CITIES": for who can be ſo blind as not to ſee, that under this impreſſion, the probable means of preventing a ſubſequent attack of a malignant fever, by an attention to the removal of the DOMESTIC CAUSES, are infinitely more within our controul, than any that can be applied to prevent its importation, if it can *only* be introduced by *ſick perſons*, or *infected clothing*, as you have ſo often aſſerted. What city can be ſecure, as long as it is in the power of any captain, or any ſailor to ſmuggle in a ſick perſon, or ſome old jacket of their deſceaſed comrades, *beyond the poſſibility of detection by yourſelf*, or any health officer in the world. Nothing ſhort of obliging every veſſel indiſcriminately to unload at the fort, and ſubmitting every article and package in the ſhip to inſpection, could make this diſcovery.—And if this were to take place, commerce would be at an end—indeed were it poſſible to prove this fatal diſeaſe could enter at no other avenues than thoſe you have opened for it, and thoſe too, without the *power of human vigilance*, I ſhould join moſt heartily in the words of your laſt addreſs to me, in deſerting our devoted city, and ſeek an aſylum in a climate where we might be ſafe from the deplorable effects of ſuch an opinion.—Yet ſtill I hope that our ſituation is not ſo hopeleſs as you have repreſented it, and that there are ſtill means *within our power*, to prevent a return of the awful calamity.

BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

CALCUTTA, January 28.

The maſquerade at the Calcutta theatre on Wedneſday laſt was, as is uſual with entertainments of that nature in this country, but thinly attended.

The characters were very few, and in general but indifferently ſupported; the only exceptions to the ſtupidity of the evening, were a couple of excellent Mallays, a Savoyard, and an old woman.

Zumaun Shah made his triumphal entry into Lahore, the capital of the Sieeks, on the firſt day of this month. We can aſſert, on the authority of letters received yeſterday from Futtyhur, that the report of Zemaun Shah's retreat, is wholly without foundation—on the contrary, he was preparing for his marſh towards Delhi, at which capital he may be expected to arrive, ſhould he meet with no oppoſition, about the end of this month, or the beginning of February.

Our letters add, that Shah's army conſiſts of at leaſt one hundred thouſand fighting men, and that he is accompanied by a Frenchman, late ambaſſador from the convention to Conſtantinople.

In the papers of news tranſmitted from the weſtward, and dated the firſt of Rajib, is the purport of a letter, ſaid to have been received by Zemaun Shah from Shah Allum.

After compliments, expreſſive of the gladneſs he feels in the approach, through the divine interpoſition, of the ſavior of India, the deſcendant of Timur obſerves, "that Hind or Hindoſtan, has fallen a ſacrifice to the degeneracy of her nobles: and that it behoves him, through whoſe means the ſplendor of the ſtate is to be reſtored, to haſten with diligence to ſuccour the brave."

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Extract of a letter from Futtyghar, dated the 8th inſtant.

"By the laſt accounts, Zemaun Shah had paſſed Rotas, a ſtrong fort on the weſt of the Jehlum, about ſeventy coſs from the Attock, and about eighty coſs from the Lahore. The coſs of that country is eſtimated at one mile and an half, he was therefore about 120 miles from Lahore; Lahore by direct road is 250 miles from Delhi or 375 miles.

"The Shah laſt year conquered all the country between Indus and the Jehlum, which comprizes nearly a fourth of the Sheick's country, extending from the Ghaul leading to Caſhemire, to the vicinity of the Moultan, and his object apparently is, to ſubjugate the countries lying between the Jehlum and the Chunaub, and between this river and the Rawee, as far as Lahore. Another ſeaſon may ſecure to him the Panjab; but until he ſhall have by victories in thoſe parts ſecured to his troops an uninterrupted paſſage, there cannot ſurely be any ſerious alarm from him"

February 11.

On Tueſday next will be launched a ſhip of thirteen thouſand bags, from the yard of Meſſrs. Foreman and Bacon, at Howrath.

Extract of a letter from Futtyghur, dated Jan. 28.

"We are now encamped, about two coſs from Futtyghur, in a weſterly direction, where we wait the arrival of the Cawnpore forces; which will be joined by the Nabob's troops at Kanouge.

"Should neceſſity require it, which however I do not think will be the caſe. I preſume we ſhould all make a movement towards Delhi.

"The perſian paper of yeſterday, from Delhi, which is now before me, mentions as follows:

"Zemaun Shah had formed his army into ſeven diviſions, and endeavoured by different roads to ſurprize the rear of the Seicks, but being unſucceſsful, had again united his forces.

"A moſt deſperate battle was fought at Umrootſur: it commenced at eight o'clock in the morning, when the Shah opened his ſhuter renauls, or wall pieces mounted on camels, upon the Seicks, and both parties commenced a heavy fire with matchlocks, which continued till two o'clock.

"About this time the Seicks, finding they had made no impreſſion on the enemy, gave the ſigual for a general charge; and agreable to their mode in cloſe combat, flung away their turbans, let looſe their hair, put their beards in their mouths, and daſhed into the midſt of the Abdallah army, ſword in hand.

"The Aklar ſays, the two armies continued thus engaged for four hours, when Zemaun's troops gave away, and were perſued by the Seicks, to the very entrance of Lahore.

"It is mentioned that 35,000 men were killed in this engagement—20,000 on the part of the Shah and 15,000 of the Seicks."

The Shah was ſaid to have been in Lahore, fortifying the city, and was expected to leave it by the 25th of December, for Delhi. It is ſuppoſed he intended to garriſon Lahore, and make it his principal depot.

Zemaun Shah is the ſecond ſon of the celebrated Timur, on whoſe death his elder brother, Humaion, ſucceeded to the throne but was ſoon depoſed and impriſoned by the addreſs of Zemaun, who immediately uſurped the government, for which it muſt be acknowledged his talents were better ſuited, than thoſe of his brother.

Humaion is ſtill living, cloſely confined as a ſtate priſoner, at ſome diſtance from Cabul. He is reported to have many adherents, and theſe partizans have more than once openly manifeſted a diſpoſition to reſtore him to the throne. It was a meaſure of this kind which obliged Zemaun, on a former expedition to the Panjab, precipitately to return to Cabulſtan, where his preſence ſpeedily re-eſtabliſhed his authority.

Count Gika, a Georgian, well known in Calcutta, a few years ago, and nephew to the famous Heraclius, prince of Georgia, is ſaid to be prime ſecretary, and adviſer of Zemaun Shah.

—

Ganjam, 28th Dec. '96.

Tranſlation of a letter from Woly Buy, Humza Buy, Badoo Saib Adamjee, and Salay Mahomed Buyjee, Nacodas of the ſhip Dodelay.

To Jaffarjee Samaljee, at Madras.

This is to inform you, that after we had laden a full cargo on board the ſhip Dodelay, conſiſting of timber, planks, and ſteel lack, and alſo ſome articles of freight, we ſailed from Rangoon on the 18th of November for Calcutta, commanded by Balthazar Loureiro, with a paſſport from the king, and under Burmah colours, together with the mates of the ſhip; the chief mate named Hooſon Caun, and the ſecond Mahomed Sadack. The wind being favourable we arrived ſafe at the Braces, in order to meet the pilot; on the 19th December we ſaw three pilot ſchooners, which gave us hopes of conveying us ſpeedily into the river; a pilot from one of the ſchooners came on board immediately and took charge of the ſhip; and a few hours after, we diſcovered a ſhip with Daniſh colours, which ſhip proving to be of the French made prize of the three aforeſaid pilot ſchooners and laſtly captured our ſhip the Dodelay, and ſhipped on board of us a ſufficient number of men to ſecure her—Captain Balthazar Lougiero, in conſequence of which, took the Burmah paſſport, and every document to prove the veſſel and property of the ſubjects of the Burmah. and remained on board the French ſhip for a whóle day.

But his arguments proving ineffective, we and the mates went on board of the French ſhip and argued the caſe in as ſtrong terms as poſſible, but the French replied, that they pay no attention either to the Burmah paſs or colours, and that they will upon no account deliver up the ſhip—when we found us thus ſituated, we requeſted to know of the commander of the French ſhip, named Legeras, the name of his ſhip, and to whom ſhe belonged—to which he replied, that the owner of the French ſhip is called Monſ. Melartic, and the ſhip is called Lentrinch, mounting 22 guns—and thus having ended the converſation, he told captain Lauriero, that he muſt go to Mauritius, and that all the Moors would be ſent on ſhore; when a long boat was immediately prepared, in which we were ordered to get, together with the crew of a ſloop from Pegu, belonging to a merchant there (which they likewiſe captured off the Negraes) in all conſiſting of 45 men, and we were ſent on ſhore at Ganjam, at which place we arrived, after 6 days ſail, about the 27th inſtant—and all we have to do now is to proceed to Madras in the beſt manner poſſible—you will be pleaſed in the mean time to inform of this unfortunate event the Inſurance Officers, in caſe the ſhip and cargo are inſured—we cannot help expreſſing to you our private feelings on this occaſion, for we were not even permitted to take a ſhift of linen, excepting what we had on us.

(Signed) *Woly Buy Humza Buy*, 1 *Nacoda*,
Badoo Saib Adamjee, 2 *ditto*,
Salay Mahomed Buyjee, 3 *ditto*,

MADRAS January 3.

On Sunday laſt arrived the American, ſhip Paragon, capt. Deal, from Calcutta.

The Paragon will proceed on her voyage to Europe, in the courſe of a few days:—the paſſengers from this preſidency, we underſtand, are—Mr. Gregory, Mr. John White, captain Pogſon, of the cavalry, Mrs.——, and Mrs. Millar.

On Sunday evening arrived the Daniſh ſhip Anholt. capt. Voight, from Manilla, which ſhe left on the 24th of November, & Malacca, on the 17th ultimo.

The intelligence received by the Anholt is, that the Spaniards were diſarming, and diſbanding their lately raiſed troops, of every denomination; that every hoſtile ſentiment had been done away, and that the Engliſh were received as well as they poſſibly can in any place, where the inhabitants are the miſerably victims of ſuperſtition, and the abject ſlaves of a ſanguinary, and artful prieſthood.

Earthquakes had lately much alarmed the people at Manilla, during the month of November thirteen ſhocks were experienced in the courſe of eighteen days; but which did no material damage,

The Spaniſh naval force at Manilla conſiſted of three frigates, two of 36 and one of 32 guns, The whole were ſtript and laid up.

The American, ſhip Ann, of Boſton, capt. Savage, has arrived at Tranquebar, from Calcutta.

About ten leagues from Amboyna, captain Forteſcue fell in with, and ſpoke the Bombay frigate, having the Ewar, Jane and Yarmouth tranſports under convoy. A few hours would convey them to the iſland, and it was imagined that the admiral, having received the proviſions and ſtores with which they were laden, would immediately put to ſea. The tranſports are to return with full cargoes of the valuable ſpices of Banda and Amboyna, and with the Glouceſter tranſport—which veſſel was nearly laden at the time of the Fly's departure.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, November 2.

We have authority to announce that about 60,000l. ſterling has been awarded by the commiſſioners and courts in London, as indemnifications for ſpoliations on the American commerce; which ſum has been paid by government. The buſineſs is in progreſs for a ſatisfactory adjuſtment of all other American claims. *Com. Adv.*

By the Fabius, captain Deſvernes, arrived at this port late laſt evening, from Havre de Grace, we have received a regular file of the Moniteur, but they are not later than accounts via London. Sailed from Havre Auguſt 28. Has ſeveral paſſengers on board. *Argus.*

We are *aſſured* that the AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS had not arrived when the Fabius ſailed, but that orders were iſſued for their *polite reception* whenever they ſhould land on the territory of the French Republic. *ibid.*

Communication.

This day there is to be a meeting of the truſtees of Columbia College. The object of their meeting is to invite Dr. Benjamin Ruſh to a profeſſorſhip of the practice of phyſic in Columbia College. A correſpondent is happy in remarking, that there are few obſtacles to a choice which muſt reſult in ſo many advantages to Columbia College. He is a man born to be uſeful to ſociety.

BOSTON, October 27.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

On Wedneſday evening arived in town from Gibraltar, by the way of New-York, in 45 days, capt. Brown, late of the brig Nancy of this port, which veſſel was condemned at Algeziras. The conduct of the French cruizers was at the *acmé* of of villainy—property was taken on the moſt frivolous pretences. The Debonair of Boſton, was among the laſt American veſſels which fell into their hands. Some rumours were current that the French directory had forbid all diviſion of prize property; and in conſequence of which ſeveral fortune-hunting Americans had quitted the privateering ſervice, finding it no longer profitable. Two had ſtrolled down to Gibraltar, where, being recognized, they were arteſted and confined. One was a Mr. Percival of Cape Cod, the other alſo, we underſtand, was a Cape Cod man. Jervis remained in front of Cadiz. It was ſaid he had formally invited Maſſerado out.

—

THEATRICAL.

We hear that a new comedy, called "*Georgia Spec, or Land in the Moon*," will be performed on Monday evening next, for the benefit of Mr. Paine and Miſs Brett.

It is ſaid to be the production of R. Tyler, Eſq. of Vermont, and to poſſeſs much national manner, and well-pointed humor. The characters are *general* ſketches, not *perſonal* deſcription. The dialogue is penned in the beſt ſtile of O'Keefe; its raillery does not deſcend to inveſtive; its wit aſpires to originality. The ſtage ſhould be "*the brief chronicle of the times*;" and it is of no leſs importance to the ſucceſs of the American Theatre, to have authors of our own, than to have the fable laid in our own country.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Brig Mary, Yorke, Gibraltar	52
Experiment, Heſs, Arquin	26
Schr. Trial, Ropes, Salem	11
Sloop Eagle, Earl, Rhode-Iſland	6
Patience, Willis, New-York	6
Betſey, Hall, Norfolk	7

CLEARED.

Brig Amiable Creole, Stoev, Rotterdamm
Sch. Proteus, Thompſom, Leghorn
Sloop Polly, Gifford, Newport
Franklin, Fiſk, New-York.

A Swediſh ſhip from Liſbon, the ſchooner Andrew, from Port-au-Prince, amd two other ſchoners, unknown, are below.

Brig Elizabeth, Fullerton, taken on her paſſage from St. Kitt's to this port, is re-taken by a Britiſh cutter and ſent into the Mole.

—

New-York November 2.

ARRIVED.		DAYS
Ship Neptune, Boos,	Hamburgh	115
American, Shallcroſs,	C. N. Mole	41
Phœbus, ——,	Havre-de-Grace	65
Hannah, ——,	Martinique	—
Brig Mary Ann, Park,	Gibraltar	65
Sch'r Biſon, Webb,	Gaudaloupe	20
New Flying Fiſh, Shoemaker,	do.	do.
Jupiter, Bybank,	Philadelphia	4

Ship Agnes, Blair, has arrived at Kingſton, from Shelburn.

The brig Vigilant, Cable, from this port to Jamaica, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

Sch'r Amphitrite, from Charleſton, is arrived at New Haven.

Yeſterday arrived at this port the ſchooner Biſon, capt. Silas S. Webb from Guadaloupe, which place ſhe left on the 12th October.

On the 29th October, being in lat. 23, 30, long. 64, fell in with the armed brig Pandoure, capt. Gariſcain, who had previouſly captured the ſhip Sally, of New-London, capt. Buzzle, bound to Jeremie. 21 days out, and the brig Vigilant of New-York, capt. Cables, 11 days out, bound to Marth Brae, both of which were ſent into Hiſpaniola. Capt. Gariſcain put the crew of theſe two veſſels on board the Biſon, being thirty in number, with a ſmall allowance of proviſions and water, and then gave them liberty to proceed on their voyage.

In 6 hours from this capt. Webb was ſo fortunate as to fall in with the brig Virginia, of and from Alexandria, capt. Card, 16 days out all well, who generouſly ſupplied capt. Webb with a bbl. of beef, a bbl. of bread, a caſk of water and ſome wood.

Captain Garriſeain informed capt. Webb, that his orders were to take all veſſels bound to and from Britiſh ports, and very politely told him, that had he come from a Britiſh port, he would not ſee America very ſoon.

Capt. Webb, on his outward bound paſſage to Surrinam, Sept. 15, was boarded by the Tamer and Babet Britiſh frigates, in lat. 5, 50, long. 54, 15, who ordered the hatches opened fore and aft; hoiſted the cargo upon deck to the ground tier; broke open ſeveral trunks belonging to the cargo; took the captain, mate, and a paſſenger on board the Tamer, with two trunks of goods of the paſſenger; and after examining the mate, ſent him with 8 men and two officers, armed as a prize crew on board the Biſon, taking away two of her men—Same evening at 6 P. M. ſent the captain, paſſenger and men back, detaining a valuable trunk of goods belonging to the paſſenger, endorſed the Biſon's regiſter and ordered the captain away from Surrinam, as a blockaded port. Theſe two frigates, a cutter, and the privateers Swinger brig, and Experiment lugger, form this blockade.

Capt. Webb remonſtrated with captain Martin of the Tamer, againſt his endorſing his regiſter, as probably it would be the means of his condemnation, ſhould he be taken by the French; but he inſiſted upon doing it, as he made it a conſtant practice.

Capt. Webb left at Guadaloupe the brig Fox, Cornel, and brig ——, capt. Huſting, both of New-York.

—

Captain Parks, of the brig Mary Ann, 65 days from Gibraltar, has favored us with the following liſt of

Veſſels at Malaga, 25th July, 1797.

Ship America, John Simpſon, maſter, of Boſton.

Ship Bithia, Wm. W. Jones, of Georgetown.

Ship Plato, A. Lawrence, of New-York, under adjudication—French conſul.

Brig Betſey, Gideon Snow, of Boſton, under adjudication—French conſul.

Brig Rover, A. Smith, of Baltimore, under adjudication 11 months and not yet cleared—French conſul.

Schooner Speedwell, John R. Story, of Glouceſter, cleared, after a detention of 4 months, by the Spaniſh tribunal.

Schooner Samuel, of Boſton, cleared by the French conſul, it being the firſt American veſſel cleared by him—the captain having the roll d'equipage upon his ſhipping articles.

The ſchooner Samuel ſailed for Naples.

The above veſſels dare not ſail from the aforeſaid port, becauſe the French conſul has two privateers watching their motions in order to capture and condemn them.

Veſſels at Alicant.

Ship Sarah, Hopkins of Boſton.

John and Martha, Knap, of Newburyport.

Brig Siſters, William Coggſhells, of Boſton.

Ship Maria, C. Kenneyd, of Charleſton.

Brig Venus, Taulon, of New-York.

The above veſſels are alſo blocked in port, being watched by the French privateers, alias, Pirates.

American veſſels condemned by the French conſul at Malaga.

Ship Three Brothers, capt. Lendal Smith, from Portland, with fiſh and ſtaves, &c.

Brig Diligent, capt. Brum, from Philadelphia, with rice and ſtaves.

Brig Two Brothers, capt. Gilbert Howland, from Norfolk, with ſtaves.

Ship Polly, capt. Bradſhaw, from Salem, with fiſh, pepper, butter, &c.

Schr. Orrinton, capt. Ambroſe Atkins, from Edenton, with ſtaves.

Sloop Peggy, capt. Henry Leader, from Cadiz, ballaſt.

American veſſels condemned at Carthagena.

Ship Governor Mifflin, capt. Dove, from Civitavecchia to Philadelphia, with an aſſorted cargo.

Brig Telemachus, capt. S. Plummer, from Alicant, with brandy, &c.

Brig Eliza, capt. William Mogford, from Alicant, do.

Schr. Abigail, capt. James Atwood, from Alicant, do.

American veſſels condemned at Ceuta, by the Spaniſh tribunal.

Schr. Martin, capt. Nathaniel Williams, from Glouceſter, with fiſh, butter, beef and ſtaves.

Schr. Minerva, capt. David Bray.

Ship Levant, capt. David Fairchild.

Schr. Speedwell, capt. I. R. Story.

Veſſels condemned at Alicant, by the French conſul.

Brig Friendſhip, capt. John Proud.

Brig ——, capt. Samuel Brown, ſtaves.

Brig Atlantic, ——, New York.

Brig Hawk, Jonathan Hull, do.

The above is not a perfect liſt, as many more were actually condemned at different ports in Spain, whoſe names and places of deſtination could not be accurately aſcertained. But one fact is certain, few veſſels are cleared, and if liberated, are ſure to be robbed by the Spaniards or French privateers.

—

Extract of a letter from an American captain dated at Arquin, 12th Sept, to his owner in this city.

"*On the 3d of September at Sea, Porto Rico bearing S. S. W. diſtant 20 leagues, I fell in with a French privateer brig of 12 guns. The captain ordered out my boat, and me to come on board with my papers, with which I immediately complied. He firſt put the people in irons, and then laſhed them to the foremaſt. I received a number of threats, but he found them to no purpoſe. He ordered his officers out of the cabin, preſented a brace of piſtols, and placed them before me—I believe he felt himſelf guilty, for he did not do it with a good face. He took the brig's yawl, two bls. of pork, two do. herring, three kegs of butter, nine cheeſes, hams, ducks, four barrels of potatoes, four do. of onions, a number of ſmall articles not mentioned, and gave me an order on a gentleman in Jacquemel as follows:*

"*Mr. Dark and Cloudy Weather,*

"Pleaſe to pay Pardon Almy, maſter of the American brig Electa, taken at ſea by a privateer without fear, for the articles before mentioned, and ſend your order to Cape Francois to a man of the ſame deſcription, and you will get your money."

No Signature.

BOSTON, October 27.

Arrived, ſchr. Franklin, Waters, Liverpool out 60 days. Sept. 23, lat. 43, 30, lpng. 43, ſpoke ſhip Columbus, Cook, 23 days from Liſbon for New-York. Sept. 29, lat. 43, long. 46, ſpoke ſhip Betſey, Barker, 10 days from Boſton for Londonderry. Aug. 29, lat. 51, long. 15, was boarded from a French privateer and treated very politely—the day after by two Engliſh frigates, and treated well.

Arrived ſnow Fanny, Kilham, 77 days from St. Peterſburg, and 62 from Elſineur. Sept. 20, lat. 47, long. 25, ſpoke brig ——, Davis, of Newburyport, 32 days from Virginia for Liverpool. Oct. 1, lat. 43, long. 35, ſpoke ſchr. Iſabella, Crow, 19 days from Boſton for Havre. Oct. 6, lat. 42, long. 41, fell in with the wreck of a ſhip which appeared to be American built, about 200 tons, fine varniſhed ſides, ſtaunchion round her waiſt, ſimilar to thoſe of her quarter, a ſmall figure woman head, painted white, with a black turban round her head, a ſmall ſhield with a large ſtar in it, on her left arm. Her maſt and bowſprit gone.—A large part of the wreck of her ſpars hanging to leeward of her. Her ſtern black, with yellow carved work, and ſeven cabin windows. She was juſt ſwimming level with the ſurface of the ſea. Freſh breezes blowing, could not go on board.

For Amſterdam,

The Ship
WILMINGTON,
Captain Hilman;

A Staunch, faſt ſailing, Philadelphia built veſſel, of live oak and cedar, is now in complete order, and will ſail with all poſſible ſpeed, having great part of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the captain on board, or to

Summerl & Brown.

Who have on hand,

Gonaives Cotton, Sugar, Molaſſes, and a few thouſand weight of excellent Cordage, including ſeveral Cables of 8½ & 11 inches.

november 3. tuth&stf

For Liverpool,

The Ship
CLOTHIER,
Nathaniel D. Gardner, *maſter*,

WILL ſail about the 15th inſt. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain, at Venuxem's wharf, or to JAMES OLDDEN,

nov. 3. dtf No 41. N Front-ſtreet.

Landing,

From on board the ſhip Edward, at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf,

London particular Madeira Wine,

of a ſuperior quality, For Sale by the ſubſcriber.

Robert Andrews.

november 3. eotf

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Cheſnut and Front ſtreets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Alſo*, a general aſſortment of Tools, Eiles and Materials, conſiſting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour braſs pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glaſſes, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, ſtand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. ſ&tutf

To be Sold,

A Valuable Plantation,

OF upwards of One Hundred Acres of Land, well watered, in a healthy ſituation, about ſeven miles from this City; the buildings may be made to accommodate a large family, at a moderate expenſe, and poſſeſſion had in a few weeks. Part of the purchaſe-money being paid, a reaſonable credit will be allowed for the remainder.

Enquire of the Printer.

november 3 mwſtf

In the Preſs,

And ſpeedily will be publiſhed by WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 52, Second, the corner of Cheſnut Street,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles eſtabliſhed in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct ſome important errors of that work, and caſes in illuſtration, chiefly ſelected from the records of their practice, at the General Hoſpital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is ſubjoined, a Treatiſe on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diſeaſes of indirect debility, And a diſſertation on the ſources of Epidemic and Peſtilential diſeaſes; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never ariſe from contagion, but are always produced by certain ſtates, or certain viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

Oct. 31. 6t2t

The Medical Lectures

In the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, are poſtponed until the laſt Monday in November next.

October 14. 2aw4w.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Fresh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 1aw

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN STRIKER, late of Tinnecum Township, Buck's County, are requested to pay off their respective debts; and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, to

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, & MALLET PREVALT, } Executors.

Sept. 28. ¶1aw4w

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING hurried for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

Dristrict No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&frm

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Bookfellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Ployer's Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Lofft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies*, on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,

Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, pamphlets, tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it into circulation.

August 24—mw4w

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street.

July 19.

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7 eod4w

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&f6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in casks and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in casks
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Carmon German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Lutes
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass

Aug 29—2aw

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases

Just received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 2awtf

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also,
100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscriber, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the further end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house			20,000 dollars,
& cash			30,000, are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash	25,000 40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash	15,000 30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash	10,000 20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000 10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000 10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000	each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20 do.	500	- -	10,000
60 do.	100	- -	10,000
200 do.	50	- -	10,000
400 do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000 do.	20	-	20,000
15,000 do.	10	-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United "States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

An elegant House in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 1c. 22w3w.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONTAINING the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mtf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards. Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w.

Just Published, and now Selling,

By BENJAMIN DAVIES,

At his BOOK-STORE, No 68, High-Street,

The AMERICAN REPOSITORY

AND

ANNUAL REGISTER for the UNITED STATES

FOR THE YEAR 1798:

Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT,

And a variety of useful tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union.

Embellished with two handsome Engravings,

One of which is depictive of a melancholy scene that occurred during the American war.

Oct. 18.

The Philadelphia, Atsion, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Atsion, Batsto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River slitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the East Grousing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Warrington's house, on Tucker's Island, adjoinining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the sportsman who wishes to regale himself with fowling and fishing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year fowl and fish in abundance.—The Stage on its return, starts from the aforesaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrive at the aforesaid Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curiosity of seeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one slitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforesaid iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the aforesaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way passengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Postage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2awtf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in AMERICA.

August 11. d1m. eotf.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 3iwmwstf

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramsay, Monson, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 15.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notified that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1797.